—Louisville Defender Photo

INTEGRATED PICKET LINE protests refusal of Louisville's Brown Theater to admit Negroes. Pictured are Robert Williams, NAACP Youth Council president; Henry Wallace, Lousiville NAACP board member with daughter Carla, 2½; and Robert Carter, Youth Council treasurer. The Youth Council initiated the protest after members were denied admission to see "Porgy and Bess." Most Louisville theaters, like its restaurants, bar Negroes. The picket line sparked a new drive to enact legislation against such discrimination.

Review of the Month

Parker Lynch Case Shames the Nation

Mississippi again shocked the nation as a Federal grand jury refused to indict in the Mack Parker lynching—although it was an open secret that an FBI report included statements from at least three persons admitting a part in events related to the crime.

Demands grew that the FBI report be made public. For the long pull, the only remedy appeared to be a two-pronged one: a Federal anti-lynch law and a continuing outcry from the national public to induce Deep South jurors to indict when stronger laws are available.

But hope even for legislation was dim. Reports from Washington indicated that only the weakest civil rights bill would pass Congress this year—unless there is considerable increase in public pressure.

In a major decision in Louisiana, Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered restored to voting rolls 1,377 Negroes who were purged in Washington parish. He acted in a suit of the U.S. Justice Department. But the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans stayed the decree, pending an appeal by defendants.

Atlanta still held the school spotlight, as citizens determined to save their schools bucked an equally determined state legislature which is refusing to amend laws that will close them if integration starts. (See page 3.) From Dallas, NAACP attorneys asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to order the School Board to quit stalling on an integration order.

A recommendation by a special commission of the Methodist Church to continue segregated jurisdictions brought strong protests from within and without the denomination.

And in America's most segregated city, Birmingham, a first crack appeared in the pattern. (See story below.)

The Southern PATRIOT

VOL. 18, No. 2

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Victory in Alabama

BY CARL BRADEN

(SCEF Field Secretary)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — "My gosh, we've lost our state's rights!" That comment by a white bus rider marked the end of an era in this segregated city of 400,000 souls. It signified the start of integration on public transportation and grudging acceptance by even some of the diehards among the white people.

The comment was made on a bus in downtown Birmingham after members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights rode the vehicle without being segregated or arrested.

The story of this historic event was told by one of the Negro riders at a mass meeting of the ACMHR as 1959 came to a close. He was one of several speakers who described the reaction of white drivers and riders to the new deal in Birmingham.

Two city detectives sat in front of the church and wrote furiously as this dramatic story unfolded. They heard the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, ACMHR president, ask everybody to stand who had integrated a public bus in the previous week.

Twenty-five brave souls stood up and were counted—by the audience and the detectives. Then several came forward to the microphone. One said:

"Four other members and I waited at a bus stop downtown till one came along that was practically empty. We all got on, paid our fares, and sat down near the front of the bus. The driver, a great big fellow, scowled at us and said: 'You niggers get in the back.'

"None of us moved. The driver snarled this time and said: 'I told you niggers to get in the back of the bus.' Nobody moved. The driver fumbled around his seat like he was looking for a gun or some other weapon. Nobody moved.

"Then the driver got off the bus and was gone about 5 minutes. When he came back, he slammed the door and started the bus off

(Continued on Page 3)

Vote Hearing

This issue of the Patriot went to press before the January 31 hearings on voting rights violations in Washington. The hearings were designed to stimulate passage of legislation authorizing federal voting registrars where local ones discriminate. Negroes from the Deep South were to present testimony before a volunteer Civil Rights Commission including Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

In addition to seven sponsoring agencies listed in January Patriot, these groups joined as sponsors: Baptist Ministers Conference of Washington, Elks Civil Liberties League of Washington, Methodist Ministers Union of Washington, Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership, North Carolina Progressive Civic Union, Tennessee Civic League, Veterans Benefit of America, Inc., Walker-Lassiter Defense Fund.

The proceedings will be reported in the next Patriot.

Report from Baltimore

FEPC Moves Southward

BY PHILIP A. CAMPONESCHI

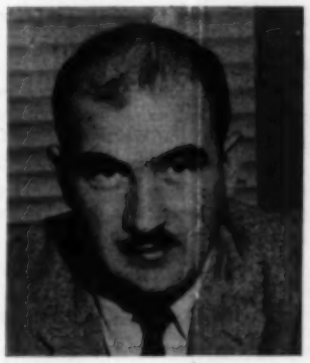
(Editor's Note: The next order of business for most border cities and states—and eventually all of the South—must be the enactment of fair employment practices legislation. For this reason, the Patriot considers it important to study the experiences of Baltimore, the first Southern city to have such a law. The following analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of Baltimore's law is written by the executive secretary of that city's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mr. Camponeschi is a member of the SCEF board.)

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reached an impasse about a year ago. The Commission administers a City ordinance—the first of its kind in the South—making job bias unlawful.

The impasse developed when the Commission failed to conciliate a stubborn case of job discrimination. A public hearing was held which the company refused to attend. The Commission then issued its first cease and desist order which the company ignored.

Stymied, the Commission asked the City Council for powers of subpoena and enforcement. Attempts by pro-civil rights Councilmen to strengthen the Commission were countered by efforts to abolish it altogether. Neither faction had the strength to do the one or the other, and so the impasse continues.

Passed in April of 1956, the Baltimore law was of a kind that



Philip A. Camponeschi

invited impasse. In general, there are two types of law dealing with bias—those relying on education and those capable of enforcement. The Baltimore law lies inbetween.

It makes job bias unlawful and sets up procedures for filing and conciliating complaints. If conciliation fails, the Commission is empowered to call a public hearing and to issue cease and desist orders.

It is at this point that the law parts company with itself. Having set up a machinery to dispose of complaints, the Commission is powerless to combat the most flagrant violation.

It took three tries to pass the law in its present form. While the last try did not provoke organized resistance, the City Council was reluctant to pass a bill complete with powers.

Some say the law was worth passing without powers. It was felt that once the hurdle of having a law was overcome, adding powers would be easier. It was also felt that the nine-man, nonpaid commission, set up to administer the ordinance, would be besieged with complaints; and that,

(Continued on Page 4)

Contempt Case to High Court

Attorneys for Carl Braden, SCEF field secretary, are preparing to ask the U. S. Supreme Court to review his conviction for contempt of the House Un-American Committee.

Should the Supreme Court refuse to review, Braden will start serving a year's sentence sometime in the spring.

The conviction grew out of his refusal to cooperate with the committee at hearings in Atlanta in 1958. Braden charged the committee with trying to slow down the civil rights movement by harassing integrationists.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans recently refused to reverse the conviction. Braden's attorneys maintained that this ruling opens "a wide road" for state legislative committees to "investigate as subversive any organization supporting the right to racial integration."

Persons desiring to protest should write the U. S. Justice Department and ask that they not oppose Braden's petition for a Supreme Court review.

Virginia Lawyers Under Fire

(By Staff Correspondent)

FRONT ROYAL, Va.—A general attack on NAACP lawyers in Virginia has resulted in disbarment proceedings against Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria and his brother, S. W. Tucker of Emporia.

Soft-spoken Otto L. Tucker was the first to be charged. He was accused by the Seventh District Committee of the Virginia State Bar of soliciting business from a white youth.

A three-judge court here refused to disbar him but did order him reprimanded, at a hearing in late December.

Mr. Tucker's brother, S. W. Tucker, and Oliver W. Hill of Richmond represented him at that hearing. S. W. Tucker also became the target of disbarment proceedings, brought by the Fourth District Committee of the Virginia State Bar.

Both Tucker brothers have been active in desegregation cases in Virginia.

The charge against Otto L. Tucker was instituted while he represented five youths who were arrested here for composing a mob that feloniously assaulted a white couple. The charge of solicitation of business grew out of Otto L. Tucker's interview of a sixth youth involved in the affair.

But every thinking person in Virginia knew that there were two real reasons for harassment of the attorney:

1. He has been active in suits to break down school segregation in Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax County. Years ago he led efforts to end segregation in the Alexandria public library.

2. One of the five youths he represented in the case here was white—an affront to local racists.

Two whites, along with four Negroes also represented by

(Continued on Page 3)

Otto L. Tucker

The Southern Patriot

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Book Notes

RACE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LAW, by JACK GREENBERG, Columbia University Press, New York, $10.

Destined to be a standard reference work in its field, this is a comprehensive survey of law bearing on race relations in this country. It is conveniently divided into chapters on public accommodations and services, travel, elections, job discrimination, education, housing, criminal law, domestic relations law, and the armed forces.

The author is assistant counsel to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. It is his thesis that "law often can change race relations, that sometimes it has been indispensable to changing them, and . . . in many places law has been the greatest single factor inducing racial change."

NEGROES AND MEDICINE, by DIETRICH C. REITZE, Harvard University Press, $7.

What are the factors which promote or hinder integration in the field of medicine? This is the question for which this book seeks an answer, on the basis of field studies in 14 communities: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville.

Findings based on research in the three Southern communities "demonstrated the futility of attempting to develop first class medical care for and by Negroes within a rigid system of segregation."

It was found that the most important factor determining the kind of medical care available is the opportunity that physicians have for "continued education" through hospital affiliations. In the Southern communities studied not a single Negro physician had an appointment in a predominantly white hospital.

This explains why so many Southern Negro physicians are moving to non-Southern cities.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS: PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS, Compiled and edited by SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE, Nashville, $4.75.

The emphasis in this book is not on the segregation-integration issue. It is the story of the gigantic effort Southern school systems made in the years 1952-57 to catch up with the rest of the nation — a development of course spurred on by the integration crisis.

Chapters on various phases of education are contributed by the competent newspapermen who write regularly for *Southern School News*. The latter half of the book is a collection of statistical tables. All-in-all, the most complete study of Southern schools done in recent years.

'Great Debate'

Patriot readers have expressed considerable interest in the articles in the January issue by Robert Williams and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., debating the question of violence vs. nonviolence in the integration movement. Persons who wish to read the full texts from which these articles were excerpted may order the September and October issues of Liberation magazine, in which they appeared, from Liberation, 110 Christopher St., New York 14, N. Y. Price for the two issues: 50c.

★ Minister Sees Harvest of Hate

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — When the White Citizens Council began a campaign against the impending integration of Dollarway School here recently, one white minister stood up to be counted.

He was the Rev. Carlos E. Martin, young pastor of St. Luke Methodist Church, which is located in the district served by the Dollarway School.

Mr. Martin took as his text "As You Sow So Shall You Reap" and told his congregation in an editorial in his church paper that the hatred being sown would rise up to haunt them for years to come.

The Citizens Council then turned its attack on him, but he stood firm.

Mr. Martin is a native of Arkansas and received his theological training at Southern Methodist University. He modestly says he had no thought of doing anything especially brave when he wrote his editorial.

"I guess I've always known—even before I studied for the ministry—that segregation was wrong," he explains. "Suddenly here I was in a concrete situation where there was something I could say and do."

Excerpts from his editorial follow:

"As these extremists of the Citizens Council and others along with political leaders incite with inflammatory words, they are sowing the seed that will open the flood gates of hate for years to come . . .

"The greatest tragedy of all is not closed schools. I see something happening in my community far more horrifying than this. I see an awful harvest being reaped in the lives of children and youth as they hate.

"For within the past few days I have heard groups of children and youth saying loudly 'I hate Niggers, I hate Niggers.' Something within me caused me to grow faint as the words echoed around.

"I look at these children and am moved to tears. They were good children from good homes. Their parents are good people. . . . I said to myself this can't be true.

The Rev. Carlos E. Martin

This is America, Christian America, we do not teach our children to hate. . . .

"To those parents who have sown the seed, the seed of hatred, you will surely reap.

"But this is also the harvest of those so-called Christian ministers who have chosen to preach hate instead of love, mercy and compassion. . . .

"This too is the harvest of the seed of silence sown by those ministers who have tried to talk out of both sides of their mouth, who say piously God is love and yet refuse to be drawn into any implications of this they preach. This is the harvest of the seed sown by leaders of our churches.

" 'I hate'. Those two words when applied to persons seem to be the hardest words in all of literature. They place a man who utters them fartherest away from Jesus than any I know. No disease can eat away the vitals of a person quicker than those two words. Indeed when one utters them something within has already died. . .

"Dear God in Heaven above, somehow teach us how to love! . . . Or else we all perish."

That WCC Honor Roll

As noted in the January Patriot, the *Citizens Council* newspaper published in Jackson, Miss., recently published a list of 74 organizations described as "The Enemy" because they stand for civil rights. Included were the U. S. Justice Department and numerous religious organizations, including Episcopalians and Methodists.

We are indebted to P. D. East's *Petal Paper* for publishing a letter from one person who was deeply concerned by the list. He is the Rev. Richard Ellerbrake, pastor of The Back Bay Mission of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Biloxi, Miss.

Mr. Ellerbrake wrote to the editor of the *Citizens Council*:

". . . I am writing out of curiosity to know if the name of the Evangelical and Reformed Church (United Church of Christ) has been included on the list. We certainly feel that we are every bit as good as the Episcopalians and the Methodists, and do not wish to be slighted.

". . . It might be that through some oversight you left off the name of our denomination; perhaps you could add it, thus giving you a nice round figure of 75 enemies.

". . . I assure you that we pull no punches in making clear the antithesis that exists between the principles of Christianity and the principles of the White Citizens Councils. . . .

"I hope you will find it possible to do us the honor of declaring us to be your enemy; for we, on our part, will try earnestly to follow our Lord's advice to 'love our enemies.' But we shall not make the mistake of ignoring them. . . ."

(Editor's Note: Bad news for Mr. Ellerbrake. He's too late. The most recent issue of The Citizens Council says a 75th name has already been added to the list. It's the United Nations.)

Human Rights Worker Dies

By JUNE PURCELL GUILD
(Special to the Patriot)

RICHMOND, Va. — Ruth B. Hawes of Richmond is dead.

She was struck by a truck and almost instantly killed. It was dusk; she was returning from an errand of mercy.

That very day she had called the president of the Richmond Branch NAACP asking for the name of someone to whom she could give a NAACP membership for Christmas. That was Ruth Hawes, always thinking of others. . . .

Ruth, a retired teacher, was descended from an old Southern family. Her grandfather was a slave-owner, but her father could never believe in slavery and even as a child suffered because little Negro children were denied even a segregated education in those days. His children remember his talking about how distressed he was because the young Negro boy who carried his books to school for him was not allowed to attend the school.

For many years Ruth Hawes and her sister, Mrs. Emory Hill, have been associated with movements to give Negro citizens their civil rights. They were active in the Virginia Committee for Constitutional Rights, headed by Aubrey Straus, beginning in 1941. Need it be said this was not the organization with a similar name which works against constitutional rights for Negroes today.

For 10 years, Ruth was a board member of the Richmond Branch, NAACP. She was probably the most consistently active white person in the organization down through the years. In recent years, I have sat proudly beside her on the board. Sometimes when money was desperately needed Ruth would disappear for a short time and return with her hand full of bills—which she had managed to raise quickly to meet the need.

She was a member of the Woman's Club, the Virginia Writers' Club, the Poetry Club, the League of Women Voters, the Council on Human Relations. She was a supporter of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and a correspondent for The Southern Patriot.

She had a facile pen; she never neglected an opportunity to write letters of protest and petition to those who had power to advance the legal status of Negro citizens.

There was a memorial service for Ruth Hawes at the Richmond Unitarian Church. At least a third of those present were Negroes. The newspapers in announcing the service carried these words: "May those who would send flowers in Ruth Hawes' memory please give contributions instead to the NAACP." Many did.

That is the way Ruth would have wanted it. It takes courage to stand with the NAACP in the capital of the Confederacy, but Ruth Hawes had that courage, as does her sister, Mrs. Emory Hill.

Heads Ministers

RECENTLY ELECTED as president of the Tulsa, Okla., Ministerial Alliance is Dr. Calvin K. Stalnaker, pastor of the First Baptist Church of North Tulsa. He is the first Negro to head the city-wide interracial ministerial association. Dr. Stalnaker has been a resident of Tulsa since 1946 and has won wide tribute for his leadership in civic and religious affairs. He is a member of the SCEF advisory committee.

News in Brief

Georgia Churchwomen Act

Georgia churchwomen of all major faiths have joined in asking Governor Vandiver to support legislation that "will allow our public school system to continue."

Schools in Atlanta will be closed unless the Legislature adopts new laws permitting the city to comply with court orders to begin integration. Vandiver and most of the legislators oppose such legislation.

The churchwomen, representing Catholic, Jewish and major Protestant denominations, drew up their statement to the Governor at a meeting at All Saints Episcopal Church in Atlanta. It is being circulated over the state to secure more signatures.

* * *

A coordinated drive to register one million new Negro voters in the Southern states during the first 10 months of 1960 has been launched jointly by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP.

* * *

In Raleigh, N. C., 100 Episcopalians from all parts of the country met and formed a new organization to be called the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. One of its goals will be the promotion of integration within the church. It will also seek to encourage "clergy and laity who in seeking total participation in parish life for all find themselves at odds with accepted social mores."

* * *

In Arlington, Va., the Council on Human Relations issued a report criticizing racial discrimination in eating establishments, movies, other recreational facilities, and hospitals in the community. The report was based on a survey of facilities made by Council members last summer.

* * *

In Lexington, Ky., one of the city's large restaurant chains has agreed to a plan of "progressive integration," after negotiations by representative of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The integration is to begin in the chain's restaurant near the University of Kentucky campus and then spread to other parts of the city.

One Dissent

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — When the Memphis School Board recently refused to consider a letter from the NAACP demanding an integration program, one member stood up for the U. S. Constitution.

The president of the board released a statement saying the board would ignore the letter because "our responsibility is to the citizens of Memphis as a whole and not to any particular segment of those citizens."

Board Member Mrs. Lawrence Coe dissented. She told newspapers: "I differ with them on the interpretation of our constitutional duty."

Virginia Lawyers

(Continued from Page 1)

Tucker, had been involved in an integrated drinking party that resulted in the smashing of the automobile that had been occupied by the white couple.

Before the trial of the third felonious assault case, Commonwealth's Attorney William J. Phillips told Tucker; "I don't know how you are on this separation of the races business, but my feeling is very strong on it."

Before any preliminary hearing in the assault cases Phillips had induced a complaint of solicitation from the sixth youth whom Tucker interviewed as a witness. Tucker said he offered his services to the youth at his request.

The three-judge court held disbarment was not justified because Tucker's previous professional conduct was good, and "that the motive for the solicitation was not so much personal gain, of which there was little hope, as a desire to serve his other clients efficiently".

Neither Tucker nor his lawyers were satisfied with the verdict. His lawyers said the reprimand was a "blemish on an otherwise perfect record" and indicated that there would be an appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

The current charges against Tucker's brother, S. W. Tucker, include one that he attempted to assist in the prosecution of a white man charged with raping a Negro woman. The other two charges accuse him of representing defendants without having first been authorized to do so by the defendants or their families.

A hearing on these charges was set for February. The NAACP national office pledged full support.

A state legislative committee has urged the Virginia State Bar to investigate NAACP attorneys and take appropriate steps to enjoin and punish offenders by means available to it.

Subscription Blank

The Southern Patriot is sent to all persons who contribute $2 or more annually to the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

( ) **Enclosed find contribution of _____, of which please apply $2 to a one-year subscription to the Patriot.**

( ) **I am already an SCEF contributor, but please apply the enclosed contribution of _____ to Patriot subscriptions for my friends (Attach list to whom subs should go).**

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They Are Staying!

It is good news for the integration movement and bad news for the segregationists. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bates will be staying in Little Rock.

Mrs. Daisy Bates

This was assured with the announcement that Mr. Bates has been appointed a field secretary for the NAACP. He will coordinate the organization's activities in the state of Arkansas.

Many people had feared the Bates would have to leave Little Rock, where their leadership is still sorely needed, after they were forced to close their newspaper *The Arkansas State Press*.

The newspaper closed because of severe economic pressure. Virtually all regular advertisers had cancelled and pressure on distributors had caused the circulation to fall from 20,000 to 4,000, as a result of the Bates' activities in leading the movement for school integration. (See January Patriot.)

L. C. Bates

The Bates are still heavily in debt from their struggle. Friends who want to help may send contributions either to the Dollars-for-Daisy-Bates Trust Fund, Inc., Douglass State Bank, 1314 North Fifth St., Kansas City, Kan., or direct to the Bates at 1207 W. 28th St., Little Rock, Ark.

A Letter to the Editor

Carolina Mother Opposes Segregation

BURNSVILLE, N. C.—A number of white citizens in this area have been writing to the newspapers protesting the treatment of the Negro children of Yancey County.

There is no school for Negroes in the county. Last year the children were transported to Asheville—an 80-mile round trip daily. This year they rebelled and demanded entrance in the "white schools" of Yancey County. (See November Patriot.)

A court suit is pending and meantime the Negroes are attending private classes.

One of the most eloquent letters on the case appeared in the Asheville Citizen-Times, over the name of Mrs. Pearle W. Geouge, who lives near Burnsville. She identified herself as a life-long white resident of Yancey County and a mother who has had children in the public schools there for the past 18 years and expects to have them for nine more. She wrote in part:

". . . By this time it is a well known fact all over North Carolina, and many other states, that our Negro children have been sadly neglected in our educational program. It is high time that we try to make some amends, but the way to do this, I am sure, is not by trying to add another school system to our already 'poverty-stricken' county. . .

"I have four children still in school here, and I would cordially welcome the colored children into our schools right now. Three of my four older children, who have finished with the Yancey County schools, have had the privilege of attending integrated schools and living in integrated dormitories, eating in integrated dining halls, and sitting side by side in worship on Sundays with boys and girls from many different countries and of different skin colors, including several of our own southern Negroes.

"I feel sure that this experience has been of more value to my children than any other part of their schooling.

"I am afraid that our Yancey County Board of Education has missed out on the most valuable part of their own education. Don't we start in first grade teaching our children to be honest, lawabiding citizens?

"Then why do our Yancey County office holders and Board of Education refuse to obey the laws of the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States?"

Other published letters protesting any plan to build segregated schools have come from the local Society of Friends and other individuals.

(*Editor's Note: When outstanding letters appear in your local paper, please share them with the Patriot.*)

Bus Victory in Birmingham

(Continued from Page 1)

with a jerk. He didn't say a word.

"A white passenger walked up to him and asked: 'What did they say?' The driver answered: 'They told me to get this bus going.' The white passenger shook his head as he walked back to his seat. All he said was: 'My gosh, we've lost our state's rights!' "

The bus driver and the white passenger had just learned what practically every Negro in Birmingham already knew—that neither the police nor anybody else was enforcing segregated seating on public busses.

Negroes had been informed of this fact by tens of thousands of circulars distributed during the previous two weeks. These circulars were headed: "Negroes Can Now Sit Anywhere on Buses! Sit Anywhere in Waiting Rooms at Train Stations."

The leaflet then quoted a decision handed down by U. S. District Judge H. H. Grooms in November, which said in part:

"The mere refusal to obey a request to move from the front to the rear of a bus . . . is not a breach of the peace." . . . "The police officers were without legal right to direct where they (Negroes) should sit because of their color . . . "

This ruling resulted from action taken by the ACMHR after 13 or its members were arrested for integrating busses. It followed a three-year campaign during which many Negroes refused to ride the busses at all, and it was interpreted to mean that segregation on busses was purely a matter between the Negro riders and the bus company.

Name Is Magic

A driver on a newly integrated Birmingham bus almost tangled with the wrong people. Several schoolchildren were sitting anywhere on the vehicle and the driver was about to order them to the rear. A white passenger told him: "Some of those are the Shuttlesworth children." Whereupon the driver said: "Well, I'd better not bother them."

Other Negroes at the meeting reported a courteous attitude by some white bus riders. Most whites seemed to pay no attention to the change.

The Rev. Shuttlesworth also announced that Negroes were integrating the Terminal Station, serving the railroads entering Birmingham. The detectives still wrote furiously.

I had been invited to address the mass meeting after the *Birmingham News* warned Negroes in Alabama against having my wife Anne or me as speakers. My talk and the question period which followed were anti-climactic and relatively insignificant in the face of the historic events reported by the earlier speakers.

Nevertheless, the detectives continued to write furiously and presumably made a full report to their superiors.

Youths Picket

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Negro and white young people picketed together here recently in front of a downtown store, demanding service for Negroes at the store's restaurant.

While they picketed, another group stood in line at the restaurant asking for service. The action was led by the NAACP Youth Council.

Pickets carried signs reading: "We want to eat together," "600,000 First Class Citizens in '60," and "Democracy is Good Business."